And while the quoted passage might make criminals who've been avoiding accountability somewhat nervous, it doesn't in any way pledge or promise any conduct that would not be faithful or impartial to performance of the duties.

THE CHAIR: Excuse me. I don't want to interrupt you, but we've got Mr. McMillan outside, and some of the panel may have some questions. So if we can perhaps move it along.

MR. KINSEY: Okay. Well, I thought we were going to get an hour. And I know we started about a quarter after --

THE CHAIR: Well, I know. I just didn't want to cut short the opportunity of the commission to ask questions.

MR. KINSEY: Well, I appreciate it.

THE CHAIR: And I don't mean to cut you off. I just wanted to advise you.

MR. KINSEY: I've been nicely cut off, and I appreciate it. Why don't I try to move through them rapidly.

One of the things that concerned a lot of the defense lawyers -- and I bring this up because I heard it -- was the fact that a number of cases involving defendants who had not yet come to trial

were publicized; one being the Johnson case, the other being the Alsdorph case. Those were brought up because they were very indicative of the way Judge Green was doing or not doing his job.

Both of them involved people charged with very serious felonies. Both of them had been ordered held under no bond by circuit judges, and yet Judge Green in both cases -- and Alsdorph was one where the defendant was charged with a life felony capital on sexual battery on a child under the age of 12. Judge Green in both of those admitted the defendants to bond.

The Johnson case, in many ways, was very egregious: a man who had a previous conviction for manslaughter in Mississippi, who was under the restraint of the domestic violence injunction, went to his wife's home in the middle of the night, taped a window, cut the phone lines. Fortunately, the lady woke up when he broke the window; even though it was taped, some of the glass hit the counter.

She began yelling. She tried to flash the lights to signal a neighbor. He unscrewed the light from the porch, broke down the front door -- you would have expected him to run once he knew that he'd been discovered -- broke down the front door,

came in and grabbed her, dragged her outside, was trying to choke her.

The police came. They found a length of duct tape that he had torn off and attached to the house so he could either gag her or bind her hands.

The case was taken to the judge. The judge -- I forget which circuit judge it was -- issued no bond warrant. He was picked up. Judge Green reduce the bond to \$10,000, and the man was out.

Fortunately, the case came to Pat. She looked at it at intake, basically spent all day with it, worked up a Motion For Pretrial Detention, actually got the custodial staff to let her into Judge Tarbuck's office so she could slip it under his chambers door so he would see it the first thing the next morning. And the man was taken into custody.

Now, there was one mistake in the brochure. The brochure, when it was put together -- and if you've been in campaigns, you understand things happen very rapidly -- and the people putting it together said the quote "I'll bury you like I buried that bitch in Mississippi" came from a restraining order, and it didn't. It came from an

interview that Pat had with the lady, as well as the lady's testimony during bond hearing, but she did not use the "B" word during the hearing.

The Alsdorph case, a case where Circuit

Judge Nancy Gilliam issued a no-bond warrant for the
man charged with sexual battery on the stepdaughter
under the age of 12. He was arrested, saw Judge

Green for first appearance. In spite of the fact
that the circuit judge had set the bond, in spite of
the fact that this was a life felony, Judge Green
said, "Well, obviously, he is entitled to bond,"
asked the defense lawyer what kind of bond he can
make. And the defense lawyer, obviously wanting to
protect his fee, used the term, "Well, Judge, I
don't want to spend his assets too much." And Judge
Green set a \$10,000 bond for this man.

Fortunately, one of the court security officers had the initiative to call the case investigator and say, "You won't believe what happened this morning."

The case investigator goes to the state attorney's office. A Motion for PreTrial Detention is presented. And Judge Laura Melvin revoked the bond.

At this point, neither Alsdorph nor

Johnson have come to trial. 1 2 JUDGE FREEMAN: Can I just interrupt you? 3 MR. KINSEY: Yeah. JUDGE FREEMAN: Does the state attorney 4 5 appear in first appearances? 6 MR. KINSEY: Misdemeanor, yeah. Misdemeanor attorney does. And they objected to the 7 8 bond. Both Alsdorph and --9 JUDGE KANEY: On what basis? 10 MR. KINSEY: Pardon me? 11 JUDGE KANEY: On what basis, other than it's office policy to object to bond? 12 13 MR. KINSEY: I think the seriousness of the offense in this case. Now, I may be wrong, but 14 it was my understanding that a life felony does not 15 16 carry an automatic right to bond. JUDGE KANEY: Well, I'd have to look it 17 18 up. MR. KINSEY: But regardless --19 20 MR. NACHWALTER: I thought only capital 21 cases, but I'm not a criminal lawyer. I thought only capital cases. I thought you have a right to 22 bond under the Constitution. 23 JUDGE FREEMAN: A misdemeanor domestic 24 assault generates a no-bond, but not until first 25

appearance, yeah.

MR. KINSEY: Yeah, I don't want to pull the book out. But I think, number one, that sexual battery on a child under the age of 11 is a capital case but not punishable by death, obviously. But I think it's a life or capital felony unless the proof is evident, presumption not great.

MR. NACHWALTER: Mr. Kinsey, let me ask you a question, if I could. We usually like to ask some questions.

MR. KINSEY: Okay.

MR. NACHWALTER: And we do have a limited time. We don't want to cut you off. But, on the other hand, I have some questions I'd like to ask. And there may be other members of this commission that have questions, and I think in asking our questions we may get into some of the substance of these.

MR. KINSEY: All right.

MR. NACHWALTER: But in fairness to the other people who are here today, without trying to cut you off, I just wanted to let you know where we're coming from. I think it's important --

MR. KINSEY: Well, why don't we take questions, then?

JUDGE FREEMAN: 1 Probably he wants to go 2 over the couple and their son case. 3 THE CHAIR: That's Alsdorph's. JUDGE KINSEY: No, that's the Heller case. 5 THE CHAIR: Oh. Okay. 6 JUDGE FREEMAN: He probably wants to go 7 over that. 8 MR. NACHWALTER: That's fine. If you want to go to a couple of these and say, "Okay, this is 9 what happened, this is what we said," that's fine. 10 But I'm just trying to let you know that, you know, 11 there is a limited time. 12 MR. KINSEY: Well, obviously -- if Judge 13 Freeman is asking or raising the issue of the Heller 14 case, it's obviously something he has an interest 15 16 in, and I assume other members of the panel do. If you read the brochure, it is obvious 17 from the brochure that the issue in the Heller case 18 19 was not what Judge Green did or did not do to Grover Heller. The purpose of the brochure was to examine 20 21 the way Judge Green treated victims when they came into his court. 22 23 It's obvious if you read the entire text

of the articles that are included in that brochure that Judge Green did revoke the bond. However, he

24

25

revoked the bond only after offering to put Mr. and Mrs. Heller in the Escambia County Jail. Had he revoked the bond without doing that, had he not revoked the bond without doing that, the Heller case would have played no part in this campaign at all.

The thing we were asking people to do with that brochure was to examine the way victims were treated by Judge Green. And you'll notice that in the article he refers to the fact that he has done this on other occasions.

JUDGE WOLF: Well, right here -- I'm sorry for interrupting -- it says, "Instead of revoking Grover Heller's bond, he offered to put the elderly parents in jail."

MR. KINSEY: Correct.

JUDGE WOLF: I thought you just said that you did not represent in there that he did not revoke the bond.

MR. KINSEY: The first thing he did was offer to put them in jail. He later revoked the bond, and that's clear from reading the articles that are in there. You know, had he just said, "Well, Mr. and Mrs. Heller, I am not going to revoke your son's bond" or "I am going to revoke your son's bond," that would have been the end of it, and this

 a_{ij}